LETTER No. III.

THE PRACTICAL ISSUE. In attempting to set forth the practical consedifficulty I can experience, is in securing attention to the dangers which are involved. We have been so long blessed with internal tranquiltiy; so large a proportion of our fellow-citizens have never had any other idea of internal dissension than such as are derived from the contemplation of it at a distance; and the task is so difficult? and of rare, accomplishment to bring home to ourselves the condition of others, and realize in ourselves, the unhappiness to which they may be doomed: that he who attempts to set forth the perils of certain measures, begins with a conviction, that to a great extent, his argument may appear too highly colored; and even if not so considered, that its effect is by so much short of what it should be, as the inexperienced conjecture of evil, falls short of its reality. Yet in this case, it will be so easy to point out the evil consequences which must ensue; and these consequences will so clearly appear to be, not only of a public, but even of a private nature, that I trust, I will not fail, in awakening all who may read this, to a just conception of the dangers, that in the operations of this Order, are at once

imminent and concealed. The first peculiar feature of this Order, is, that it requires obedience to its Grand Council, under the obligation of an oath: that this Grand Council is clothed with authority for the accomplish ment of certain political purposes; and that the accomplishment of these purposes is to be obtained through the selection of certain persons for certain offices; that this plan, conducted throughout the United States with all possible concert among the members of the Order in the various States, must, or is intended to result in the possession of the Government, and the control of it for the purposes admitted as having induced the formation of the Order. This purpose, I maintain, is at war with the duties of the citizen of the United States: at war with the principles of our Government: at war with Constitution of the United States.

In the first place, the citizen of the United States owes his highest duty to his country, and not to any party or clique. And an organization which he allows to assert paramount control over him, so that for a purpose not sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States, he shall yield to it implicit submission, is hostile to the duty he owes his country, and hostile to the Constitu-

Is the exclusion of the disqualification of the naturalized citizen, or the Roman Catholic, sanctioned by the Constitution? Show me the clause ! So far from being there, its opposite is there. All admit, that under the provisions of that instrument, (and to its integrity and freedom- from interpolation or addition, no people have been more strenuous than the people of this State.) a citizen naturalized, no matter what may be his religion, is entitled to any office, except those specially named, for which he may be elected. . If then this Order, as it does, proposes to its members, that a citizen naturalized, or a Roman Catholic, shall not be elected to office: and having resolved this, swears its members to the accomplishment of this exclusion; is it not apparent that a thing is done, or attempted to be done, which is at war with the Constitution of the United States; and therefore with the duty of the citizen, whose highest civil duty is to protect that instrument? But it is said that this. which is now condemned, is really nothing more than what is done, and has been done, by the potitical parties which have divided the country; and that the exclusion of the Whig or Democrat, as the case might be, when the one or the other of these parties was in power, is the same, as the effect produced by the rules of this Order. But the difference is too plain to be mistaken. Both these parties have been, and are, public in all respects. Their principles public; their

is no part or party organization in the United States, held to be so objectionable and idle, as that of the Caucus : and I may add, so useless. This oath, then, is the improvement, and to it I now propose to address myself. I deny that any man, or set of men, have the right or power to administer or take an oath, touching a matter which pertains to the discharge of a public duty, unless such oath is prescribed by the constituted authorities of the country, and administered by

men public. It could not be otherwise, when

their end was public; and their success intend-

For what purpose is the oath taken? To consecrate, by the highest of human responsibilities. certain obedience to some rule, or the performance of some duty. Who has the right to require it? The Sovereign, and no one else. Who has the right to administer it? No one but the delegate of that Sovereign. And neither in the, United States, nor in the State, is it allowed that one should administer an oath, without special authority confided for that purpose. And if this is so, in public matters of ordinary import, how much more must it be so, when the act or duty is of a very high public character. This native born citizen, unless on his acceptance of some office or trust, makes no oath preliminary to his enjoyment of the right of citizeuship; his birth is held sufficient to ensure his allegiance. The oath, then, so far as it is used to secure obedience to the Government, or enforce the performance of public duties, belongs to the Sovereign authority, and rightfully so. Common prudence and common sense, would place it no where

Now, although the oath is not administered to him who is a native, yet it is from the oath which is administered to the naturalized citizen, that we learn what is the duty of both. . Unquestionably it is not held, that a different class of duties belong to the naturalized citizen and the native serve, protect, and defend the Constitution of What is meant by preserving, protecting, and defending the Constitution of the United States? Is it that one should omit from it, what he thinks wrong; or add to it, what he thinks judicious? Such a constructo certain tests, is it consistent with that instrument to apply certain tests, in the enjoyment of the Constitution, in a manner different from what is prescribed by the Constitution? Certainly not. Yet is not this done, when, proceeding to discharge our duty under the Constitution, we create certain tests to determine our the accomplishment of this political purpose, an some administration of the Law, before the Law oath is administered; is not the oath, so administered, an usurpation of power by him who undertakes to administer it; and on' the part of him who takes it, does it not involve or create a conflict, between the obligation which the taking of it creates, and that obligation which is suffice for all that I desire to say. I believe that devolved on him by his citizenship, and the explanation of which is found in the oath of the naturalized citizen?

The responsibilities of a citizen are aptly said to be, under God, to his country. Where is the responsibility of the members of this Order? To its Grand Council, or its constituted head, whatever its designation. Read its Constitution, its rules, its pledges; and tell me to what they relate, and in what do they all centre? The Order, and nothing outside of the Order. If a member fails in his duty, or what is so called, to the Order, the sentence of exposure, degradation, and imfamy is declared against esfly, to whatever is novel, and is asserted to be him. And this, too, with a degree of publicity, good; enough has been already developed, and and attended with circumstances, calculated to more will be certainly developed, to convince create the strongest impressions on his mind, all, that its only end, its great office, is to be who may be threatened with it. assumes to govern? This Order. Who as-serts the right to punish? This Order. To for in vain. Let the tree be judged of by its what end is the government thus assumed, and fruits. Who have been selected by this Order for what purposes is punishment imposed? To as its exponents, in places where its power was secure the implicit obedience of the member, in the discharge of his public duties to the wish is Gardiner, the Governor elect of Massachuand will of the Order as pronounced through setts, or Wilson, the Senator, or any of the its Grand Council. I ask, then, is this member members of Congress from that State, entitled bound to the Government of the United States, to speak for the Order? If so, Heaven Torbid. or to this Order? We cannot hesitate, however the mastery of an Order, where such men are it may deprive us of the right to boast of indi- its elect. Are Pollock, or Cameron, of Pensyl-

vidual independence, to acknowledge that many, vania, its exponents? If so, let there be some | tion of foreign citizens, as will compel all of many men, having rashly undertaken the pledge other help to Truth, Justice, and the Constituendure the conviction of having done wrong, or say, or write? They profess to keep the than undergo the sentence of being read out in Slavery out of the Political contentions of the every Lodge in these United States, as a purjue day. Show me the one who does not go for rer, and one with whom there could be no faith. the repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill-Take the history of secret societies for political purposes, especially such as have declared in and the interdiction of another Slave State to treason to them, and you will there find the evidence of a control over their members acquired who does not consider this a consolidated Govthrough the fear of punishment, greater than ernment, and who does not regard the principle not add, that in the enforcement of that punish- to support the Constitution. But in the places ment, no human tribunals have equalled them in the merciless exactions they make, or the obliged to create new safeguards for the officers terrible cruelty with which they execute their in the discharge of their duties; and their jails,

that just considered, is to be found in the fact, that not only is the member, as we have seen, withdrawn from his duty to the Sovereign, and transferred to the control of the Grand Coun-cil; but by the rules of this Order, in the discretion confided to him as to how far he will admit a knowledge of membership, either in bimself or others, a control is attempted to be Free States come together, from all quarters, of exercised over the moral and religious obligation all shades of politics, animated and united by which we all acknowledge to Truth, that cannot one purpose-and that purpose, if even accombe defended. And in this, too, appears the obli- plished, ends in Revolution. The denial of one gation of the member, clearly inconsistent with he laws of the land. In the Court House he is denial of another: the denial of vested sworn to tell the truth—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth. In the Lodge he is rights: the challenge of the right to office, presworn not to reveal or disclose the secrets of cedes the challenge of the right of property; the Order, or the names of his fellow members, the establishment of one disqualification leads nor his own membership, if he shall consider it to another: and thus at a glance may we disfor the interests of the Order not to do so. As cover, the certain consequences of this Order, a witness, he must swear to speak the truth: as which introduces itself to us as the harbinger member of the Order, he must swear not to of peace and purity.

disclose certain things, which, in a Court of of these oaths will he recognize? And if there despotic, as that which it exercises. It cuts off is a possibility that he may consider the oath to the men who have done good service to the his Order more binding, then does the Order country, because of an allegation of selfish views stand before the country, as attempting, whether successfully or not, to pervert the truth; and in shocks the sense of the Nation. It reprobates that, to destroy the proper administration of what is called the corruptions of elections; it-Justice, in the constituted tribunals of the stimulates them for its own purposes, and to country. I do not ask that any one should con- achieve its own success, to a degree never besider this a certain consequence: I only ask that he should consider it possible; and then, if you can reconcile the propriety of that position which makes it possible, that a citizen, in the discharge of his duty as a witness, in a Court of Justice, may consider his obligation there to speak the truth, inferior to the binding efficacy of another obligation, undertaken in his Lodge,

to withhold or suppress the truth. So far as I have understood the objects pro posed by that combination which existed here some years ago, and was known as the Native American Party, I consider that great injustice is done, when this Order is said to be the same as that. The principle of that Party was the ary, in the attempted removal of Judge Loring extension of the Naturalization Laws. I do and have entered their rotest against such pronot know that more than this was proposed or desired. Now the mere proposition to extend the period of naturalization, is, I concede, matter of fair discussion. . It was a subject of fair discussion some years ago, when the Law was passed, by which it was fixed at five years: it would be still a subject of fair discussion, whether that period should be retained, or increased; and I am prepared to do this justice to the members of that Party, that I do not see how, in the entertainment of their opinion, they citizen. I may not agree with them as to the zation Laws, than of their opinions on the Tazens. A conscientious conviction might very

right or wrong, were publicly amounted the members of that Association gave not only publication to their principles, but also to the names of their members. They did nothing in secret, for they had no purpose in secret to accomplish. What they proposed was not for themselves, but for the country. Their meetings were intended to secure a public measure, not to subserve a private purpose, which, if made public, was certain of defeat; and could only succeed under cover of secrecy I differed with them; but I believe that their motives were pure and honorable; and their conduct proved them superior to the apprehension of being in a minority.

They seemed to me then to have not suffi-

ciently considered this matter; which, however is as pertinent now, as it was then. They believed that the facilities afforded for naturalizacitizenship at so easy a rate, diminished its value. To enlarge the time of probation was then by them proposed as a remedy. But it has never occurred to those who argue against the Naturalization Laws as they now stand, to enquire whether these laws are bad; or whether it is the administration of them which is bad. If the making of a citizen is held to be a high judicial act-if the witnesses were to be produced in open Court-if they felt that the same consequences would follow the commission of perjury in that, as in any other case-if the applicant was made to see, and feel, in the circumstances which surrounded him when he made his application, that the act he was about to undertake was held to be of a solemn and imposing kind -if he realized in all that he saw around him. the evidence of the change that he was making in his own position-in one word, if the ceremony of citizenship was properly performed-would not the effect be widely different, from born. The duty of citizenship is one and the that which results from the loose and unquessame. In Rome it was, that the Commonwealth should receive no hurt. With us it is, to preperformed? No oaths administered in a Court, are attended with so little of ceremony-so utterly divested of all impressiveness-as those terly divested of all impressiveness—as those the utter and entire exclusion of slavery or invol-which are required in the making of a citizen. untary servitude in said Territories?" And if it is so, that the true obligations of citizenship are not appreciated, it would not be surprising, that one should lightly estimate a tion is palpably wrong. It must mean, to pre- distinction, which is so carelessly and uncereserve protect, and defend that instrument as it moniously conferred. But reform all this—let is written. But if that instrument entitles one the Judge who presides while a citizen is made, and all to certain privileges without reference be felt by the applicant as a Judge should belet the applicant realize that the oath is no shallow form, but in case of its being not truly such privileges under that instrument? Is it taken, that certain punishment will ensue, and as a part of that punishment, infamous degradation—and is it supposing too much, when we say, that if the Officer appointed to administer the Law, would thus indicate and maintain the character of the Law, that the same scenes would not be attempted, which we are told so conduct, not sanctioned by the Constitution, often are enacted? At least, would it not be and indeed forbidden by it? And if to secure well to try what would be the effect of a wholewell to try what would be the effect of a whole-some administration of the Law, before the Law encroachments of our sister States, comprising is condeinned, as vicious.

At much greater length, than I intended when I commenced these Letters, I have been led into this attempt to discuss the objects and conse-quences of this Order. A few words more, will so many of our fellow-citizens have been unwittingly admitted, is but one of the forms, in which the disturbed and disturbing elements in the Free Soil States, for years past, have so unceasingly exhibited themselves. That its thirst for power, is sure to find in the turbid stream of Abolition, the only means with which to slake it. That however, with its specious pretexts, it may for a time impose on those who give too free a rein to their prejudices; or those who, obedient to a ready impulse, yield themselves, it may be mistakenly, and perhaps hon-Who thus discharged, in security for some few that promo-

equired by the Order, would rather in private tion, than is to be derived from what they do, nselves a power to punish for defection or the Union? They go for the Virginia and Kenthe veriest despot has ever known. And may I of State Sovereignty as a chimera. They swear where they swear most stoutly, Congress is and public places, are refused for the enforce-But another objection, not less important than ment of the laws of the country. Penalties visited on those who undertake the risks of enforcing the laws; and rewards and hosannahs to those who violate them. Not indifferent to tution of Slavery recognized in the Constitution, and made part of it: they have in the right existing by force of law, leads only to the political rights, leads to the denial of vested legal

It denounces Party Organization: no organidisclose certain things, which, in a Court of Justice he may be required to disclose. Which Justice he may be required to disclose. Which deputies us that which it exercises. It cuts off Resolved, That our representatives be carnest. on their part: it substitutes men, whose elevation shocks the sense of the Nation. It reprobates 1. A total repeal of our Naturalization Laws. fore known. It professes to lead us back to the times of the Revolution, when civil and political freedom, and religious toleration, were established; it gives us a list of disqualifications, commends to the undeviating obedience of its faithful, the practice of the greatest intoleration. Look to Boston. See there its rapid stride. There, where its power enables it to act without the restraint, which, elsewhere, a wholesome presence suggests; see there, where the trusted men of the land, Everett, Lawrence, and others, in their quiet retreat, have been alarmed, at the bold hands with which it has assailed the Judiciary, in the attempted removal of Judge Loring, ceedings. And what was his offence? dared to maintain the Constitution. But in whose favor? In favor of the rights of the Southern Slaveholder. This is his crime. For this, he is to be removed. And yet we are told that this is a Party, to which the People of the South should look with favor! That henceforth, we must forget the respect with which we have regarded the men whose councils have guided us; and transfer it to the new men whom this Order produces: and the men who have battled could be considered as hostile to the naturalized for us, and fell victims to their devotion to the Constitution, are to be still further mutilated by necessity for an alteration of the law; but, us, with-our own hands; and this is to be the whether they are right or wrong, hostility to the sacrifice we offer, to attest our fitness for the naturalized citizen can no more be predicated of new Order. Verily, it will be a fitting ceremotheir opinions on the question of the Naturali- ny, and will be by us worthily performed, when we submit ourselves to become the instruments. riff, or a Bank. They proposed no test, certain- with which their success is to be complete. To way of making complete the circle of mystifica ly, of a religious character. They devised no what condition we of the South are to be led, tion, and falsehood, and injustice, pledge theminvidious distinctions between classes of citi- when we have by our oaths consolidated our- selves to sustain the rights of the North, against well lead a naturalized citizen to concur with lowing letter from Simon Cameron, in his canthem in the opinion they held, that the welfare vass for a seat in the Senate of the United been practised on men; of the South; or some States, from Pennsylvania, than by any argu-

> may expect to be, a member of the Order. The following is an authentic copy of the letter of Simon Cameron, in reply to the letter of political circles :-

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1855. mediately.

To your first interrogatory : "Have you ever, at any time, been, or are gress at its last session?"

so-called Kansas Nebraska bill, passed by Con-Answer-From the day it was introduced in the Senate to this time, I have been opposed to tion repudiated and repealed. the bill, nor shall I ever favor it. "Would you, if elected to the Senate of

the United States, use all honorable and fair means to effect the restoration of the so-called Missouri Compromise, which was literally and lege, Washington county, Virginia, May 30, in virtually abrogated by the passage of the aforesaid Kansas Nebraska bill ? In answer—I would.

"Would you, if elected to the Senate of the United States, use all honorable and fair trate such a crime. The letter states that, on means in your power, to effect a repeal of what the evening of the 22d ult., H. S. Kane, Esq., is commonly known as the "Fugitive Slave an eminent lawyer of Scott county, and Miss

Answer-The passage of the compromise measures was acquiesced in by the North, and I following evening a large company having asbeen settled; but as the South has been the first hour it was found that most of the party who to violate it, I hold the bill subject to revision, and will act with the North upon this, and all from the effects of some deadly poison: questions connected with the subject of slavery? - I answer-I will. 4th, "Do you recognize the right of Con-

gress, and if so, would you act upon such right, and use your vote and influence to legislate for all Territories now belonging or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States, to My answer is that I recognize the right, and

would so legislate.
5th. "Would you oppose, by all and every honorable and fair means in your power, the extension of slavery and involuntary servitude over Territory now free, or anywhere or any time, now or hereafter, wherever or whenever it may be endeavored, by its friends, to introduce it? For an answer to this, I could readily refer to my Senatorial course—especially my vote on the Wilmot Proviso; but that there may be no mis-

affirmative. 6th. "Would you at all times, and upon all occasions, protect and preserve inviolate in this respect, as in all others, the rights, immunities, and privileges of the North, as guarantied to them and composing the Southern part of our national

understanding, I emphatically answer in the

confederacu l' Answer-A Northern man who would not protect and preserve the rights of the North, is anworthy of the respect of any honorable man, suffice for all that I desire to say. I believe that and for those rights I would battle until the their rights, but even their sense of this Order, into which, as we are led to believe, last, either in a public of private station.

most effectually, and beyond all doubt, guard scales of justice. I read my Bible in the lanour home industry and manufactures against guage of Luther, and learned to be a Protestant;

Answer-My principles have always been in favor of the "American System." I have never doubted as to what was the true policy of the country, and I answer your interrogatory in the 8th. "Do you still, in this respect, adhere to

and abide by the sentiments and doctrines contained in the speech delivered by you in the Senate of the United States, on the 19th day of July, 1846?" Answer-I most certainly do.

9th. "Do you recognize the right of Conpress to legislate and make appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and harbors ?" I do recognize the right-greatly deplore the Executive vetoes on this subject, and will-use content with the reflection, that you have deservevery means in my power for the passage of ed, whether you have gained, or not, the approbills for the improvement of the rivers and har-

our national laws, pertaining to the naturaliza- Thornwell on Truth.

them arriving in this country, after the passage of such an Act, to remain in this country at least twenty-one years before being entitled to the rights of suffrage as they now possess them, and will you use your vote and influence to accomplish such change.

This, your last interrogatory, I answer in the

affirmative. It was noon when I received your letter. Visitors and friends have crowded my room since I commenced writing, or I should have written more in detail. Your meatires were direct and to the point. Still I must regret that I had not time to elaborate them more fully. Very respectfully, yours, &co., SIMON CAMERON.

J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., House of Repre

This letter was used in the Know Nothing caucus to induce the friends of David Wilmot to support Cameron, and had been privately exhibited to the Whigs and Know Nothings of the Legislature, to satisfy them that he agree with them upon their respective points and doc-trines. It will be seen, that he goes farther than even Seward himself upon the abolition question, and that he is willing to meet the Whigs and Know Nothings on all the articles of their faith. And the following Resolutions, adopted at Pittsburg, may be aptly read in connection with

the letter: " A large meeting of the citizens of Pittsbur was held on the 23d instant, in relation to the question of Senator, which, without expressing any preference for either of the candidates passed the following Resolutions:

Resolved. That the man chosen for that station should be a statesman, and not a mere poli-tician—that he should be a man, fresh from the ranks of the people-clad in American raiment, and not in the cast-off garments of Whiggery

ly requested to support no man for United States Senator, who is not in favor of the fol-

or an extension of the term to twenty-one years, with such guards as may be necessary to prevent the enormous frauds now continually perpetrated. 2. The repeal of all Acts of Congress in any

way sustaining or recognizing chattel slavery, and the prohibition of slavery in all territory soon to appear in the form of proscription; and over which Congress has jurisdiction in this res-

3. The encouragement of domestic manufactures, by such duties upon foreign articles as may be required to raise a sufficient revenue to sustain the Government, and enable it to perform its duties to the people. 4. Liberal appropriations to the improvement

of our rivers and harbors. 5. A total prohibition of the importation of the criminals and paupers which the Old World

is now comiting upon our shores. Resolved. That we deem it inexpedient to recommend any one as the man to be supported by our Representatives; but that we earnestly request them to unite with others, in the hall of

the House, in the election of a man, such as we have described, for the important station so soon to be filled."

If, by the mere expectation of support from its power, men of note and mark will thus become pliant instruments invits hands; and, well informed as to its darling purposes, will so rea-dily pledge themselves "to act with the North, upon all questions connected with the subject of slavery;" to exert themselves for the " utter and entire exclusion of slavery or involuntary servitude in the Territories;" if from this Order. candidates expecting favor, confidently refer to their votes on the "Wilmot Proviso:" and, by selves with this Order, is better seen by the fol- the encroachments of the Southern States; (Heaven save the mark!) surely some cheat has madness has seized them, before they can be of the results we have exhibited?

I have not, I am sure, colored too deeply, the picture now presented of the consequences of J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., a member of the State this Order, whether considered socially, morally, Legislature, from the city of Pittsburg, in regard to which there has been much speculation in which we have been threatened, this is the most serious. Personally, its provisions, unless extended, would never reach me. I am not a for-DEAR SIR-I have at 12 o'clock, received eigner; nor am I a Roman Catholic. But I am your letter of this morning, and reply to it im- a Free-man. That I can only be, while the land in which I live is free. And that land is no longer free, when the Constitution is violated : the privileges conferred by it, denied: the will you now, or will you ever be, in favor of the so-called Kansas Nebraska bill, passed by Conecause disqualifying, distinctions created: and the principle and practice of Religious Tolera-

> DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO POISON AN ENTIRE WEDDING PARTY IN VIRGINIA.-We find the following letter, dated Emory and Henry Colthe Petersburg Express of yesterday. If the facts set forth are true, we have no language sufficiently strong to express the deep horror we feel in contemplating the fiend that could perpe-Sarah, daughter of Col. Anderson, were married at the mansion of the bride's father. On the had partaken of a lot of custard were suffering

> There were so many affected that the number who escaped were scarcely able to attend to their suffering friends, and the greatest terror and consternation prevailed. Two physicians were at the scene of distress and suffering, as soon as they could possibly attend, after being sent for, and pronounced the sick present all poisoned. Upon examining and analyzing the custard, it was found to be strongly imprenated

> with arsenic.
>
> I have been unable to obtain the names of the parties, but regret to state, that at latest accounts, some twenty or twenty-five of those who partook of the poison, were not expected to live. The young and beautiful bride, was

among the number most seriously affected. As yet, my informant states, no one has been suspected, the servants being all sick, as they had also eat freely of the poisoned delicacy. The greatest consternation and excitement prevails in Scott and the adjacent counties, persons were too much a overcome at the idea of such a wholesale taking of human life, to institute any investigation, or adopt means for generally, and indeed of several other States, are the detection of the villians who perpetrated this horrid deed.

WELL SPOKEN.—A foreign born correspondent of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate makes

the following point:
"I have renounced, on my oath, citizenship in all countries, and am I then to be denied in this? The Arabs or the Tartars might refuse to adand from my Bible and Wesley I learned to be Bible, because I came from India; Protestantism because Wesley was an Englishman. No one refuses me a membership in the church, because was born a foreigner. I can join them in paising God for His favors, and invoking His blessing on our country; I can commune with them at the sacrament board; and yet, refusing me a Virginia invaded—New York taken—New Jersey the vote, they will cast their ballot, side by side, with the vilest individual that ever disgraced the soil on which he was born."

Good Advice. Guard against vanity. Never let it be a question whether this, or that opinion should attract attention to your person. Look only for the evidence—follow the light—and be content with the reflection, that you have deservbation of your fellows. Wisdom will eventual the flash of their guns were the first lights that arose by be justified of all her children. The triumphs to cheer the brokenhearted parriot. From that day we 10th. "Are you in favor of such a change in of vanity are short—those of truth everlasting. | conquered, until British power was forever vanquisting good opportunity of advancing the weal of the South dusting a great legal and political question with Chief-

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1855.

Several advertisements, communications and bituary notices have been crowded out this week.

They will all appear in their proper places in our next MASONIC FESTIVAL, ATTENTION is directed to the invitation given by the Hamburg Lodge of Masons to their brethren "of

the same faith and order" in this District and in Augusta. It evinces at once the cordiality of the true Mason and the courtesy of the polite citizen; and we recommend all interested to accept the proffered invitation in the spirit which dictated it. EDITORIAL OF COLTER & SCOOTER.

WE are a little too deep in the grass this week for my editorial this issue; but if we ever do get out, we'll keep out if we can, and let our readers know now we did get out-that is, in time for next year's

"CELEBS"--I" SEARCH OF A WIFE 1 WE have pleasure in presenting to our readers a ery nice and agreeable letter from the little city of ngusta, by an intelligent writer who signs himself CŒLEBS." Such a favor from such a source is nighly appreciated. Will not our accomplished and pirited correspondent repeat the kindness during his beence? If he be really "in search of a wife," as we conjecturally suggest in the caption, perhaps his peregrinations will continue-to classic Athens, it may be, or Sparta, or some such charmed spot-before the fair Georgian of his heart shall be found. An account of these ramblings would be delightful; and, if they are enacted, we claim the way-side dottings. In the present letter of "CŒLEBS," will be found an admirable sketch of the Georgia Supreme Court, a life-picture of STEPHENS, &c., &c., to all of which we

A FINE mess of this delicious vegetable has fallen our share through the kindness of a friend. We are much obliged, and hope for his garden as abundant a supply of the latter rains as it appears to have received of the early. More than this, as he is in his second year of regular house-keeping, we wish for him a good garden for the next twenty at least. Some of us have kept house long enough to believe that a well-managed vegetable garden is more than half the battle in the business of the 'cuisine.'-By-the-bye, we think COLTER & SCOOTER might broach this theme a little oftener. That they may be encouraged to do so, we will send them the fresh shucks off of that corn we are writing about. (The ears we positively cannot spare.) Accept -them, outsiders, and having snuffed up their fresh smell until you are fully reminded of the plump-grained fruit they erst en veloped, give us a good article on the subject.

THEM FLOWERS, OH ! THAT inky personage, who imagines (and not with, ut foundation) that he is a very important member of the "Advertiser" corps, claims a place for the following product of the old up-stairs machine. It was grinded out in honor of a mammoth boquet sent to the young 'un by some of the pretty lasses about town:

"Such flowers, by the powers, never before were een-so finely fixed and gracefully mixed with white and red and green! If all the people could see that steeple of Palmette

looms and Roses, they'd envy the wight who held he right to such a mountain of posies. Ah! sweetest maid, dont be afraid to send such favors often : their charming smell (which I love so well) the hardest hearten would soften. And now pray hear, my dearest dear, your own true loverswear

"LOOK OUT -- THE RIDERS ARE UP !" Thus writes to us a friend from above who has acseen the surveyors on the Aiken and Nineintelligence as he was by the apparition. From wha he says however, we judge that poor old Edgefield Village is to have no place in this picture under any circumstances. The Greenville & Columbia Compa ny will doubtless go on with their survey, locate th road and build it in a style that shall captivate all beholders. But to our Town it will stand in pretty much the same light that the hoe-cake did to the boy who had no part nor lot in all its smoking attractions

'That's a mighty good hoe-cake," said he, eyeing

the plump pone with wistful gaze, "but its nothing t

Well, so let it be. We are not prevented by the circumstance of our Village's exclusion, from wishing the enterprise speedy completion and entire success It will be a benefit of no little importance to a large and esteemed portion of our District, and we heartily rejoice with them in the prospect. In the meantime, the Savannah Valley Company remains as the only stay and hope of the Court House people. Let them grab it desperately and make it theirs, or build a road of their own to Aiken, or, else, if it pleaseth them better, sit down upon the stool of do nothing forever Time is wasted in penning another word on the sub-

As the information from "up ahead" will prove in teresting to many of our readers, we append the letter alluded to and for which we are much indebted to our friend, the writer: DUNALDSVILLE, June 15, 1855.

'DEAR COLONEL:-" Look Out." The riders are In coming from home to-day, I met the surveyors on the route from this (Greenville & Columbia) Road to Aiken. I understood they commenced their survey between New Market and Greenwood. They were to-day in the plantation of Mr. John Partlow, jr., on the Anderson Road, some three miles above Mr. W. N. Moore's.

The Engineer is Mr. Walker, the same who resigned his place as resident Architect of the State

The Engineer is Mr. WALKER, the same who resigned his place as resident Architect of the State House. Mr. Partlow informed me that he could hardly touch any point nearer Edgefield than 6 or 8 miles, say about MARCHANTS. Mr. P. did not seem to like the location well so far. He was of opinion that by diverging more to the right before reaching his house, he could have liad a better and more practicable route, and one that would have taken him by or mear Edgefield, and had so contended with Mr. WALKER D. Mr. W. wall it might be surveyed and resur-RER, but Mr. W. said it might be surveyed and resurveyed from time to time, and the route he was upon would prove decide ly preferable.

I thought as you were upon the watch tower, I would give you the timely notice to "Look out."

KING'S MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION.

THE people of Chester, York, Union and Spartan-

ourg are making preparations for a grand celebration

of the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain

It is to be carried out on the very spot where that glo

rious action occurred. The citizens of South Carolina

earnestly requested to participate; and, from Carolinians, any contribution to the means of discharging the expenses of the occasion will be most thankfully received. Should any of our readers feel disposed to exercise their liberality in the matter, they will ascertain the proper persons to whom their favors should be enclosed by referring to certain "Proceedings which we publish this week. These proceedings are also pointed to as expressing the object and spirit of the proposed celebration. It will be seen that two 7th. "Are you in favor of, and would you vote, act, and use your influence in favor of such a system of public rates and duties as would country where the arm of man cannot saw the distinguished gentlemen have been appointed orators occupies, in one point of view, the very foremost place among our Revolutionary battle fields. We allude to a Methodist. No one asks me to disbelieve the the fact of its having been the turning point, as it were, in our strugg'e for Independence. In the darkest hour of that struggle, as our 4th of July orations used to run-when for more than two years we had met with a succession of failures and dreadful suffer-

enemy's country-Georgia and almost the whole of

South Carolina overrun-when there was none who

did not feel the gloom of despondency-when indeed

the hopes of the people were prostrated and the pall of

despair spread over us-from what quarter did glad

tidings first break in upon the country? A voice of

victory was heard along the sides of King's Mountain.

It was the voice of the bold men of Virginia and the

Carolinas. And the glittering of their bayonets and

spirited fellow-citizens in calling up the bright reminis cences of old King's Mountain. THE SEPARATION. As the evidences accumulate that a separation be ween the Northern and Southern Divisions of the

and we trust that this first occasion of its exercise will

be crowned with complete success. Let those of us.

who can, make it a point to meet and unite with our

American confederacy is at hand, it becomes the good citizens of either section to counsel among themselves upon the best mode of realizing that consummation. If it be found that there are reckless factionists across the border, who, by the fanatic complexion of their principles of action, shall incapacitate the North from dealing with this momentous issue in the calm spirit of soberness and wisdom, yet, in the name of Patriotism, let no such disability be permitted to darken the fair fame of the people of the South. Fortu nate for us, that the very Domestic Institution which is making this separation a political necessity is, in its nature and essence, antagonistic to those deceitful in novations and groundless isms which are at this mo ment so fatally active in the Free States of the Union Fortunate for us, that our education as a people has been formed under the benign influence of Household Gods whose breath, while it warmed our love of liberty, has also purged the garner of those diversified seeds of political heresy which have elsewhere been sown broadcast in society. Fortunate for us, that while others have thought it no saoril-ge to defy the noble Constitution of our country, we are still drawn by the power of fillial piety and revolutionary memories t love the hands that framed it, and to esteem it, thro weal and thro' woe, thro' evil and thro' good report, the Magna Charta of our rights. And being thus fortunate, how weighty the responsibilty which demands of us in the great political changes that approach, the careful and constant exercise of those political virtues which Providence seems indeed to have fostered in our midst for some great purpose. This purpose may be (who can unrarvel His ways!) the upholding and furtherance of the cause of rational liberty in the very crisis of American affairs which now seems unavoidable. The view is neither unworthy the Christian

nor the Statesman. And while that chivalry of spir it, which is wont to fire the blood of Southerners in every political struggle, deserves at this juncture a de gree of encouragement and commendation commensu rate with its generous cast, yet should it not be forgot ten by us that Wisdom alone is the true guide of Nations in great emergencies. We have been led to these reflections by the read-

ing of a most impressive communication, just received, upon the subject expressed in our caption. Although this communication was not shaped and moulded for the Press, it is yet of a kind which we would not feel justified in withholding from the country. The writer is a Southerner, who, by age, experience and ability, occupies a place in the very front rank of the present actors on the arena of American politics. He s one, besides, who, by reason of the fairness andlliberality of his sentiments and opinions, is perhaps less bnoxious to the prejudices of the hour than any Southern politician now before the country. We therefore respectfully and confidently ask the attention of the Southern people to the following extracts from the letter before us, indicating as they do with a'l the force of sincere conviction what the distinguished writer believes to be the true policy of the South and the ends to be desired by her in the future:

"I think any thing, short of a separation of these States, a palliative remedy for the disease in the body politic, not to be adopted by the Southern portion of our once Constitutional Confederacy. We must look to a separation. The process by which it is to be effected is one of deep concern to all who occupy the places, in which are involved the trusts of Statesmen For, as Mr. CALHOUN said some months before hi death, "the man does not live who can foresee the consequences of a dissolution of the Union;" and yet that he adores you—and hereby implores you to send to add Mr. C.'s own qualification, " with all its perportion of the confederation."

"We are living under the form of a common Confederacy; but, in fact, there are two confederacies doing their political business by the agency of one Congress Congress, under the name of a democracy, has no restraint but that of legislative discretion. It is a demo-

cratic despotism." " If my opinion could prevail, this despotism, under the delusive name of democracy, would not last longer than prudent arrangements could be made to effect proper separation. In some respects, time must conribute to make the channel through which events are to flow. That channel, however, ought to be cut with suppose, may at least perform the indicatory part of the engineer.-With the convictions on my mind which you may readily infer from what I have said, I give you the skeleton of the government which we just endeavor to adopt :

"This way of talking-so common-that the South hould resist Northern aggression in the spirit thatour ancestors resisted the Stamp Act and the tax on tea, is out of place in relation to our duty in the crisis to which events are carrying us. The word "resistance" does not properly belong to the nomenclature of the occasion. The South must make arrangements for a peaceful separation; and in regard to commerce, she must assume the original jurisdiction over its regulations which she has parted with and given up to the Northern section of the Confederacy."

" I do not wish to see the separation, which I have ndicated, effected through anarchy and revolutionnot be becoming the age or the responsible duty which history and events have devolved on us. I think then, that when the two sections separate (and separate they must, arrangements should be made to preerve something like a Union of the Confederacies by a Conjunctive Congress with perhaps something more than mere advisory powers. Of course I cannot now say what powers such a Congress should have. But will say that each Confederacy should have a separate organization with the power of making or re-

ommending reciprocity regulations." " I know what will be said in reply to these views that the same distempers will affect the separate Confederacies which pervade the existant one. To some extent this would perhaps be true. Virginia, for instance, might assume to govern. Without going in to any argument, I may here say that it is demonstra ble that she would have every interest to be a close ally of the Cotton States. For Kentucky would be her great rival and our greatest friend. God made Kentucky for the South ; and if she had wisdom, she could lead. But man, ambitions man, has interposed to sow the seeds of separation."

"I am writing freely-and you will understand that many things I say will admit of qualification." "As regards the new Confederacy of the South, I think every State should have a President in due turn, and that no State should under any circumstances be accommodated in the way of an exception to this regulation. I would be perfectly willing to say, persuasive. He might, without injustice, be deemlet the first President come from Virginia, the second from North Carolina, the third from South Carolina, the fourth from Georgia, and so on. Or let Fortune decide by her mystical lot." (" As a separation is to take place; I ask you, as a

public journalist, to treat the subject with fairness and visdom. I ask you to think of these matters.")

"One thing would be certain from the view I have just suggested : Every State would be the nursery Statesmen. For each one would have to present her cleverest men for the judgment of the other States; and, depend upon it, where fifteen States have to form a judgment on the relative merits of the contending aspirants of any one State, it would be a judgment on the virtues and attainments of the contestants, and the successful candidate would enter upon the perform ance of his functions under higher sanctions than that of mere political expediency. It would be, at all events, a much higher and more respected judgment than that which emanates from Conventions, or than that which is forged in secret societies."

" I shall conclude with a simple declaration : I want no honor on earth; and, whatever changes may take

place, I propose to myself retirement." The individual, to whom the communication from which these extracts are made is addressed, has only a word or two to say in regard to it. The reader will perceive that it purports to glance only at a most im-portant question. Nothing else, we are sure, was the design of the writer. If we have transcended his permission in thus giving it publicity, the apology is to and the best interests of our common country. The Justice Marshaur himself. The strong State-rights

To celebrate the anniversary of so memorable an tone and tendency of the views set forth above strike us as being fraught with much that will awaken re event, is the privilege, not to say the duty of us all : flection and arouse us all to preparation for a coming event which is to prove the trial point in our destiny. We only remark, in conclusion, that the request made of us as a 'public journalist will be heeded, as its own grave character and the eminence of our highly respected correspondent alike demand. Our brethren of the Press throughout the South would do well to mark it down upon their tablets, to be referred to as a monitor in the troublous times that await us.

COMPLIMENTS THAT WE LIKE.

THE Spartanburg Express, in noticing the presence in that village of Hon. F. W. PICKENS, and Chancellor Wardlaw, very handsomely paragraphs each of those gentlemen. In Edgefield, where these complinents are known and felt to be eminently just and deserving, the remarks of the Express will be gratefully

received. Read them: Hon. F. W. Pickens.—This distinguished gentle-man paid our Town a visit on last Friday and remain-ed a few days. Though in person he is a stranger to many, yet in character he is familiarly known to us all. Few men in the Southern country occupy a more exalted position as a retired statesman, than Mr. Pick-ens. No man in our State, and few in our Union, we all. Few men in the Southern country occupy a more exalted position as a retired statesman, than Mr. Pickens. No man in our State, and few in our Union, we reckon, of an equal term of service in political life, ever carved a higher niche in the estimation of the Democratic party. He is said to have been one of the best and most effective popular peakers in the Union, being scarcely inferior in eloquence to W.m. C. Preston. For several years, however, he has refrained from taking any active part in politics. He was called by the critizens of Edgefield to a seat in the Convention of 1852, in which body, as a member of the Statesman-like manner in which he succeeded if calming and bringing into harmony the angry elements that underlaid the convention. Among other distinguished offices he has refused since his retirement was a mission to England, tendered him by President Polk, at a time when our relations with the British Government were in an exceeding ly critical condition.

CHANCELLOR WARDLAW—This distinguished jurist,

at a time when our felations with the British Government were in an exceeding ly critical condition.

CHANCELLOR WARDLAW.—This distinguished jurist, and scholar, another of "Old Edgefield's" sons, is at present a sojourner in our town. He is the Chancellor presiding in the Court of Equity for this District, now sitting. His presence is warmly greeted by the members of the bar, and all whose pleasure and privilege it is to claim his acquaintance. Chancellor Wardlaw is the younges! Chancellor now on the Bench, but the leading members of the bar say he is equal in ability towny of them. Chancellor Wardlaw and Indge Wardlaw are brothers, and were distinguished in youth for their talents, both having been first honor-men of the South Carelina College.

"Old Edgefield" has of late been rather taunted at not having a Railroad; but she can smile at such taunts so long as she has such sons as Wardlaw, Butler, Pickens, and Brooks, to whom she can point and say with the mother of the Gracchi—"there are my jewells."

As some of our churches are considering the propri-ety of adding the Organ to their appurtenances of wor ship, we commend to their attention the following no tice of a new instrument which, while quite economical, yet promises to subserve an admirable purpose in the cause of Church Music. We quote from the "New

York Musical Review:

Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, the melodeon manufactures in Boston, have perfected and commenced the manufacture of their new instrument, the Organ Harmonium, which has occupied a large portion of their attention for a long time. It is a complete success, and is destined, we predict, to very extensive use. Insome respects this instrument is similar to the celebrated Harmonimus of Alexandre & Debain of Paris, though it greatly excels them in quality of tone and the variety of effects of which it is capable. The Organ Harmonium has the power and variety of a thousand-tollar church organ, while it is much more portable, less liable to get out of order, and is to be furnished, we believe, for about \$350. We can confidently recommend this instrument as preferable to-York Musical Review : fidently recommend this instrument as preferable to an organ of double its cost. It is just the thing for small churches, vestries, etc. At the performance of Il Trovatore in Boston, this instrument was used with

For the Advertiser,

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 16, 1955. Augusta—The City Hall—Georgia Supreme Court—The Judges—The Appeal of Keener— Hon. A. H. Stephens—Old Bachelors, &c.

My DEAR COL .:- I have been in this beautiful and the ladies, and have become suddenly seized with a "cacomthes scribendi," which I can scarcely restrain. I am more than half tempted to send you a rough sketch of some things I have seen and heard. Dur I scarcery know how to begin. Do you want facts or sentiment? love or politics? I feel very strongly inclined to the trivial and the dreamy, By my life, I believe I am becoming very much of a sentimentalist. Be not surprised at this; for you can well imagine, how one, possessing slightly the poetic temperament, surrounded by music and the "lovely fair," and imbibing occasional draughts at the intelligence of a skilful engineer; and the Press, I those cool, delicious founts that tempt one along Broad-street, might have the poetry of his nature stirred within him, and be urged to indulge in those wild vogaries of thought and sentiment, that overstep a little the bounds of a nurtured prudence. Be not alarmed, however; I am not going to inflict upon you any of my sentimental rhapsodies.

Do you wish to have a peep into a Georgia Court of Justice? Follow me, then, to that beautiful grove on Greene-street, in which is situated the City Hall. You have been there, of course-in it and all about it. Is it not a charming spot? With its gravelled walks, its green sward, and deep refreshing shade, you might, with no great stretch of the fancy, deem it a very grotto, which, amid the varying shadows of a mellow moon-light, might have charmed the wanton nymphs of Calypso herself. Such a process might suit desperate men ; but it would There the Supreme Court of Georgia, or as we would say in South Carolina, the Court of Appeals has been in session this week. This Court, as you are aware, consists of three Judges, elected by the Georgia Legislature every six years, with a salary each of \$2,500. It sits at nine places in the State. and occupies the Judges in nearly every month of the year, either in the active duties of their office, or in writing their opinions. Considering the term and the salary, how inadequately are they paid! The able men who now adorn the Georgia Supreme Bench, deserve, in my humble judgment, twice the pay they get; and were they elected "during good behavior," Georgia would derive from her Judiciary after all, the great bulwark of the rights and liberties of her citizens) more real glory and prosperity, than from the efforts of all her most brilliant politicians put together. Besides, where there are great Judges, there will, in time, to be great States.

> The Supreme Bench is at present filled by Judges Lumpkin, Starnes and Benning. The former, who has been upon the Bench since it was established, is imposing in his personal appearance of medium stature, somewhat massive with a fine head and face, and a charming voice. His manner is bland and agreeable: his oratory easy, copious and ed the Judge O'NEALL of Georgia-he is a Judge. an orator, a reformer, and a very estimable man. In his administration of justice, he seems inclined to abate from the rigidity of the technical rules of law, and to strike in the most direct manner at the substantial justice of the case before him. This is a good precept, if practised with discrimination though highly dangerous when loosely adopted. Judge Stannes, who, as I am informed, has re-

> lieved the severer duties of the Lawyer and the Judge by a study of the liberal arts, fills his postwith ability, learning and great diligence. Appeals it is said, were seldom taken from his decisions. while he was a Circuit Judge, and when taken rarely reversed; on the Supreme Bench, he evidently onsiders with care and searching analysis the points brought before him. In delivering his opinions, ore tonus, his style is correct, condige and sententious ;-he is not fluent, but foreible.

Judge Benning, is only about forty-one years of age; tall, youthful in his appearance, of benevolent aspect, very modest and unaduming. He has not been a great while on the Supreme Bench, but long enough to establish a character for ability and efficiency as a Judge. He has a strong, native intellect, and is a bold, independent thinker. In the case of Padelford and others, reported in 14 Geor. Rep., he has shown himself possessed of a mind met be found in an earnest desire on our part to seize every to be trammelled by authority, and capable of dis-